

(By Telegraph To-day.)

The Press Association's Devonport correspondent telegraphs that the submarine A 8 is lost with all hands outside Plymouth breaker this morning.

Two submarines, accompanied by a torpedo boat, were proceeding to sea for practice when three explosions were seen to take place on the 8 just after passing Plymouth breakwater, and she sank. Fourteen hands were on board, and all were lost. The torpedo boat and other craft proceeded to the scene, and the spot where the submarine went down was marked by a buoy. Divers and tug-boats have also gone on the dockyard to the scene of the disaster.

First intimation of the disaster was notified by submarine A 8 herself, which signalled that she was submerged and could not rise. This signal received at 11.40 read "All right up to present." Diving parties put off from Devonport dockyard with diving apparatus. The sea is smooth and the tide low, circumstances which are favourable to salvage operations. The diving parties with lugs and launches swarming in attendance are working desperately in hope that there may be survivors. It is stated that when the submarine sank some of the men were standing in the vicinity of the conning tower and were washed off and picked up. It is now conjectured at Devonport that the submarine was swamped.

The Press Association's Devonport correspondent telegraphing at 1.30 says it is feared seven lives are lost, but makes no mention of any being saved beyond the four already alluded to.

The Admiralty report that Submarine 8 was exercising under supervision of Commander Hall, and that the crew numbered 18. Four only of those aboard were saved.

The Press Association adds that the ill-fated vessel was launched last year, and was subsequently attached to the Devonport Submarine Flotilla. She has a length of 150 feet, and a maximum trial speed on surface of 16 knots per hour. The displacement of the vessel would be about three hundred tons.

[LATER.]

FOUR SAVED.

The Press Association's Devonport correspondent telegraphing at 2.45 states definitely that 15 men were drowned, and four saved.

Lieutenant Candy was in charge of the vessel, and the other officers were Sub-Lieuts. Fletcher and Murdock.

The four washed from the deck and saved were—Lieutenant Candy, Sub-Lieutenant Murdock, First-Class Petty Officer Walker, and a leading seaman.

The hatches of the lost submarine were open when she sank.

Interviewed by the Press Association Devonport correspondent one of the survivors of A 8 said there were nineteen hands on board the submarine, and there could not be the slightest hope of any more being saved, as the hatches being open the boat would fill.

KILLALOE CHORAL FESTIVAL.

The annual Choral Festival for the Diocese of Killaloe took place this afternoon in St. Flannan's Cathedral. There was a large attendance of the clergy and laity from all parts of the Diocese. The preacher was the Bishop of Limerick.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns for May, just issued, show that the imports totalled £46,832,967, being an increase of £2,552,869 as compared with the month of May, 1904. The exports totalled £34,058,126, being an increase of £4,140,351 as compared with the month of May, 1904.

ELECTION SQUABBLE.

IRISHMEN IN DEBT.

The first meeting of the new Limerick No. 1 Council will be held on Tuesday next for the election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and to co-opt three members under the Local Government Act.

Mr. Hickson, R.M., presided at the Police Court this morning. John Brazil, against whom there were previous convictions, was fined 40s or a month's imprisonment for drunkenness last night.

At a meeting held at Taylor's Hotel, Ardrahan it was decided to present a testimonial to Captain Shawe-Taylor on the occasion of his approaching marriage in recognition of his efforts to promote local as well as general Irish prosperity.

The drapery premises of Messrs. Kennedy and Ford, Hill street, Newry, were broken into a few nights ago, the safe opened, and a cash box containing £74 stolen. There is no trace of the burglar or burglars up to the present.

The Earl of Munster, who was 43 yesterday, is a Fitzclarence, and closely related to the Royal family. His grandfather, the eldest of William IV.'s ten children by the fascinating actress, Mrs. Jordan, was not made a peer till he was in his 38th year.

Writs for two Irish bye-elections were ordered, on the motion of Mr. Pat O'Brien, at yesterday's sitting of the Commons—for North Donegal, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. O'Doherty; and for Cork city, in the place of the late Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien.

Judge Adams has delivered judgment on appeal at Newcastle West Quarter Sessions in the recent Askeaton Abbey prosecutions. The Bench reduced the penalties to 5s. each on the principals, and 2s. 6d. for the aiders and abettors, but in future he would be for inflicting the full £10 penalty.

Messrs. Booth, Bros. Dublin, secured a verdict for £81 3s. 9d. in the Nisi Prius Court No. 2. yesterday against Messrs. Murphy, Bros. Waterford. The sum included £50 the price of a petrol engine, and defendants, alleging that this did not work satisfactorily, made an unsuccessful counter-claim for damages.

A new motor car service will shortly be established between Dunmore East and Waterford. A company, with the Marquis of Waterford as chairman, has been floated with a capital of £1,000 in shares of £5 each. It is also purposed to have a steam traction engine for the transit of goods and parcels between Waterford and intermediate stations.

At Nenagh Quarter Sessions yesterday, Michl. Hynes, who was described by the Crown Solicitor as having a mania for stealing donkeys, was sent to prison for twelve months for annexing one of these useful animals from Mrs. Coady, Birr. He has already spent ten years in prison, chiefly for donkey stealing.

We regret to announce the rather unexpected demise of Miss Clarinda Mary Carden, which took place this morning at her residence, 4 Treaty Terrace, Thomondgate. Deceased who had attained the ripe old age of 75 years, was a member of a highly-esteemed County Tipperary family. She was of a retiring disposition, and was of a most charitable and genial manner.

At Glin the County and District elections were held yesterday. The polling was a pretty exhaustive one; but it is not anticipated that many changes will result. There was the greatest interest taken, but there was not in any single instance any disorder. In the Glin Rural District Electoral Division Mr Maurice J. O'Shaughnessy acted as Returning Officer, the arrangements being perfect.

At the Tralee Cattle Fair on Monday there was a good attendance of buyers and a limited supply of stock of all classes. Beef was from 40s. to 56s. per cwt.; two and a half year olds from £8 to £11; year and a half from £4 to £8. Springers were scarce and dear, fetching from £10 to £13. Sheep were also scarce and dear, mutton being 8d. per lb.; lambs from 15s to 26s. each.

The following Irish bankrupts appear in the

who on rising to speak was very received.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE WORK

In the course of his address, Dr. said he thought the most useful subject be themselves and their difficulties. He pointed out the difference between instruction and education, which in discussion and in Press were used as though they were interchangeable. The work of small educational institutions; the laying of foundations for more extensive work of instruction upon technical education dealt with was largely theoretical, while instruction was mainly observed with actual trade the "how" of doing, rather than the "why." He read in the name of the Department a desire to increase the efficiency of instruction without taking undue account of the cost. This was so they must take care to avoid various developments away from the main line and confine their attention mainly to instruction. Speaking particularly of smaller and poorer schools, and with the funds placed at their disposal, the difficulties in addition to the difficulty or rather impossibility of giving advanced technical and instruction in more than one subject the unpreparedness of the average student the indifference of employers as well to education. He thought with respect to the National Board of Education that it had blamed beyond its due. Increased allowance, and modern school buildings certainly do much to mitigate the evil, but could not use a complaint mainly of the distribution of the population. Technical centres matters are but little better where children are plentiful and scarce, religious denominationalism population even more effectively and prevents the classification of students according to ability. He deprecated the waste of educational effort, and suggested the pooling of small schools. He believed the National Board was responsible for this condition, and endeavoured to combat it in the case of Model Schools throughout the country. His own experience was that their work was done by those who had left school so they had not troubled to retain or accumulate a scanty fund of information they could

ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE CONDITION

Under National School conditions it is impossible to educate as they understand. The most that could be done is to impart a quantum of more or less information usually forgotten through direct use of it was no longer fresh. Proceeding he said—A system of Continuation Schools would be useful in keeping up the day school work there are few of these, and if we examine for the cause, we are convinced the blame on the National Board. Year by year sees fresh conditions imposed which year curtails the grant earnable, more and more difficult to meet requirements, so that a teacher has no authority whatever to conduct such a school unless authority exists to say "Here a Continuation School be held because it is left entirely to the teacher's discretion and disgust of loneliness to decide of such schools in existence, and this may be as small as possible, but is made as meagre as can well be. Methods of deduction are practicable may be. I have no hesitation in saying the National Board is not only ignorant of the educational needs of the country but is in the highest degree ignorant of the suppression of technical schools, and for the sake of to still further reduce the number of students from most of the secondaries are little if any better prepared, to take it, because their subjects are lines other than those suited to the most of the students from the